Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him. March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART. RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and farnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of he appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make. Office thi d door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, TOWNISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Bar Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

REFER TO H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. Nov. 15, 1860.

GEO. ALDERMAN. NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.

Aug. 30.

T. H. McKOY & CO., CAROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860. -173&29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STORLEY & OLDHAM. EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEAKES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the

stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner #5_Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT, PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Reeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ers engaged in the Turpentine business. ## office opposite No. 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. KEITH TOMMISSION MERCHANT, Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the

sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per

SMITH & McLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. THOMAS W. PLAYER INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. 10 Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 20, 1860-4-1y JAMES O. BOWDEN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1859 .- [31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN, TASPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, TTHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line usiness. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

W. H. MCRARY & CO., MISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE,

MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the iberal patronage her house has received for the past w years, and would respectfully inform the public that s prepared to accommodate Boarders-either Transient Regular-on the most liberal terms. Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut treet, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with he best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best essible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience MARY S. McCALEB. December 11, 1860 .- dtf.

Dr. WILL, D. SOMERS, AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently loded at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citi-Zens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to Merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite he Masonic Lodge. Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-[Aug. 31, 1860.-1-tf WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS RASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; D new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery oversalled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectuwill supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders repectfully solicited. Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches. November 1 1th, 1859—11-1y.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 00 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " " dry assorted; 10 " Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; " Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale ail, by W. H. LIPPITT, sholesale and retail, by

Druggist & Chemist

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

bath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a of every description. slave, the property of G. W. Moore, bath run away and lies The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand. Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority ;- and we | eral share. do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, P. O., Robeson county, N. C. without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 2 th day of June,

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.] TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REVARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. June 27th, 1861

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger-his height about five feet, ten or | tered in any American Legislature a more manly and eloeleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS. June 13th, 1861

General Notices.

NOTICE. THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in pperation, at which can be obtained any of the follow-Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent te any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town other place." of Magnotta for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Wel-Terms made easy. For further info; nation app'y to the and a wise man never wastes his strength on a fruitless en subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli terprise. My position shall at present, for the most part HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. R. BARRIS.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained | three years' war with Great Britain in 1812. and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation-there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and | country, o' the justice and wisdom and policy of the Presias healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract imme- | dent's demand; and whenever this House shall have become diately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about | but a mere office wherein to register the decrees of the Ex-2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose | ecutive, it will be high time to abolish it. But I have a of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well right, I believe, sir, to say that, however gentlemen upon adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any this side of the Chamber may differ finally as to the war, we quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, are yet firmly and inexorably united in one thing at least which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any and that is the determination that our own rights and digni person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleas- ties and privileges, as the Representatives of the people antly located a place as any in this country-in a good neigh- | shall be maintained in their spirit and to the very letter. borLood-would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place | And be this as it may, I do know that there are some her is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale. Cotton forwarded April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX. April 19, 1860.—34-tf

Educational

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE August 14th. ▲ Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Depart- | Message before us. cir, he has undertaken to give us informent to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors, and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises. To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain B. CRAVEN, President. only a few weeks. July 18th, 1861.

NEW WATER WHEEL.-GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming- order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

the public. This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. I being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse quently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and i so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it is after having once seen it done. It will, with a 71 teet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used. furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running orsell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and of the Federal Government, for the purpose of securing the

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the binsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George . Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inch-A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicites of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels. JOHN BARDEN. JAB. H. LAMB.

DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH. March 28th, 1861.

PLOUGH FACTORY. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located D. there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS. made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C. Jan 24th, 1861.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD ; " Snow White Zinc White Gloss Zine; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist sale and retail, by

Feb. 16. TERMS CASH. IN consequence of the depressed condition of affairs in a mercantile point of view, and the utter impossibility of purchasing goods except for cash, we are under the necessity of selling only on the same terms. We will be unable to continue our business unless above terms are strictly adhered to.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.

Kenansville, N. C., July 10th, 1861.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. purpose of enforcing the laws, collecting the revenue, and law and with decisions of the tribunals. If, by any inge-LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Butherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, bath this day reached the undergood that IIM.

out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure | BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumplaces, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list o

prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. G. M. MeLEAN. J. A. McKOY. April 18, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cush prices will be paid. They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advan-

ces made upon Slaves left with them for sale. D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN. August 1st, 1859.

NOBLE WARNING. barely since the warning voice of Patrick Henry aroused and animated the Burgesses of Virginia, has there been utquent appeal than was made on the 10th inst., in the United States House of Representatives, by Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. We give some extracts, regretting that space prevents a full report:

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding \$250,00 ,000 being under consideration: Mr. Vallandigham said : States, which the other day we swo e to support, and by the authority of which we are assembled here to day, it is

" All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress of the United States.' It is further written also that the Congress to which all egislative powers granted are thus committed-"Shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or

And it is yet further written, in protection of Senators & Representatives in that freedom of debate here, without which there can be no liberty: "That for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any

Holding up the shield of the Constitution, and standing don Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and | here in the place and with the manhood of a Representative comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage | of the people I propose to myself to-day the ancient freeabove and below-double piazza in front and single piazza dom of speech used within these walls; though with somein rear-four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with | what more, I trust, of decency and discretion than have two rooms and chimney,-kitchen, smoke-house, stables, sometimes been exhibited here. Sir. I do not propose to barn and carriage house-everything in perfect repair. The | discuss the direct question of this civil war in which we are location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. | engaged. Its present prosecution is a foregone conclusion, Hall, Esgrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding | be indicated by my votes, and by the resolutions and motions which I may submit. But there are many questions incident to the war and to its prosecution about which I have somewhat to say now.

Mr. Chairman, the President, in the message before us. demands the extraord nary loan of \$400,000,000-an amount ffers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New | nearly ten times greater than the entire public debt, State and Federal, at the close of the Revolution ir '783, and mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there four times as much as the total expenditures suring the Sr, that same Constitution which I again hold up, and

which I give my whole heart and my utmost loyalty, commits to Congress alone the power to borrow money and to fix the purposes to which it shall be applied, and expressly limits any appropriations to the term of two years. Each Senator and Representative, therefore, must judge for himself, upon his conscience and cath, and before God and the present who are resolved to assert and to exercise these rights, with becoming decency and moderation certainly, but at the same time fully, freely, and at every hazard. Sir, it is an ancient and wise practice of the English Com mons, to precede all votes of suplies by an inquiry into abuses and grievances, and especially into any infraction of the Constitution and the laws by the Executive. Let us follow this safe practice. We are now in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and in the exercise of my right and my duty as a Representative, and availing myself of the latitude of debate allowed here, I propose to consider the present state of the Nation, and supply also some few of the many omissions of the President in the mation of the state of the Union, as the Constitution requires him to do; and it was his duty, as an honest Executive, to make that information full, impartial and complete, instead of spreading before us a labored and lawyerly vin dication of his own course of policy-a policy which has precipitated us into a terrible and bloody revolution. He admits the fact; he admits that, to-day, we are in the midst of a general civil war, not now a mere insurrection, posse comitatus of three month's militia

to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation and a Sir. it has been the mistortune of the President from the beginning, that he has totally and wholly underestimated he magnitude and character of the revolution with which he had to deal, or surely he never would have ventured upon the wicked and hazardous experiment of calling thiry millions of people to arms among the meelves without the counsel and authority of Congress. But when at last he ound himself hemmed in by the revolution, and this city in danger, as he declares, and waked up thus, as the proclamation of the 15th of April proves him to have waked up. t the reality and sign ficance of the movement, why did he not forthwith essemble (ongress, and throw himself upon the wisdom and patriotism of the representatives of the tates and of the people, instead of usurping powers which the Constitution conferred upon us? ay, sir, and powers which Congress had but a little while before repeatedly and emphatically refused to exercise, or to permit him to exercise. But I shall recur to this point again.

How comes it that the President has forgotten to remind us, also, that when the party thus committed to the principle o deadly hate and hostility to the slave institutions of the South, and the mea who had proclaimed the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, and who, in the dilemma or alternative of this conflict, were resolved "that the Cotton and Rice fiel's of South Carolina, and the Sugar plantations of Louisiana, should ultimately be tilled by free labor," had obtained power and place in the common government of the States, the South, except one State, chose first to demand solemn constitutional guarantees for protection against the abuse of the tremendous power and patronage and influence great end of the sectional conflict, before resorting to secestion at all? Did he not know, how could he be ignorant, that at the last session of Congress, every substantive proposition for adjustment and compromise, except that offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Kellogg,] and we all know how that was received, came from the South? Stop a moment and let us see.

The committee of thirty-three was moved for in this session, and received the vote of every Southern Representative present, except only the members from South Carolina, who declined to vote. In the Senate the committee of thirteen was moved for by a Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Powell,] and received the silent acquiescence of every Southern Senator present. The Crittenden propositions. too, were moved also by another Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden] now a member of this House-a man venerable for his years, loved for his virtues, distinguished for his services, honored for his patriotism, for four and forty years a Senator, or in other public office; devoted from the upon the battle field against the foreign enemies of his country, is now, thank God, still for compromise at home today. Fortunate in a long and well spent life of public services and private worth, he is unfortunate only that he has survived a Union and, I fear, a Constitution younger than

The Border State propositions also were projected by gentleman from Maryland not now a member of this House, and presented by a gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Etheridge] now the Clerk of this House And yet all these propositions, coming thus from the South, were severally and repeatedly rejected by the almost united vote of the Republican party in the Senate and the House. The Crittenden propositions, with which Mr. Davis, now President of the confederate States, and Mr. Toombs, his Secretary of State, both declared in the Senate that they would be satisfied, and for which every Southern Senator and Representative voted, never, on any one occasion, received one solitary vote from the Republican party in either House. The Adams or Corwin amendment, so-called, reported from the Committee of Thirty three, and the only substantive amendment proposed from the Republican side, was but a bare promise that Congress would never be author ized to do what no sane man ever believed Congress would one, was carried through this House by but one majority, after long and tedious delay, and with the utmost difficulty sixty-five Republican members, with the resolute and determined gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hickman] at their till he hall be duly required."head, having voted against it and fought against it to the

And not this only, but, as a part of the history of the last session, let me remind you that bills were introduced into this House proposing to abolish and close up certain South-As in the Merryman case, ern ports of entry; to authorize the President to blockade ern ports of entry; to authorize the President to blockade the Southern coast; and to call out the militia and accept the Southern coast; and to call out the militia and accept the services of volunteers, not for three months merely, but the services of volunteers, not for three months merely, but the services of volunteers, not for three months merely, but tary force of the country, if necessary, for their support to mention it in the same breath with the glorious Constitution of Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Sumner, Lovejoy, &c., &c., it is no less than sacrilege to mention it in the same breath with the glorious Constitution of Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Peace then deemed to be the policy of all parties.

Thus, sir, the case stood at twelve o'clock on 4th March been the secret purpose and meaning of the inaugural, practically for six weeks the policy of peace prevailed, and they were weeks of happiness to the patriot, and prosperity to North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri all declared for the enue. old Union, and every heart beat high with hope that in due course of time, and through faith and patience and peace, and in violation of the Constitution, has proceeded to inwould be restored to it.

Sir, I do not propose to inquire now whether the Presi real purposes of the Administration. But there are two ing to Congress -. By your leave, gentlemen. which I cannot pass by. And the first of these was party f Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and other States, assemoled here, promised men and money to support the President in the irrepressible conflict which they now invoked. And thus it was, sir, that the necessities of a party in the pangs of dissolution in the very hour and article of death, demanding vigorous measures, which could result in nothing but civil war, renewed secession, and absolute and eternal disunion, were preserved and hearkened to before the peace and harmony and prosperity of the whole country. But there was another and yet stronger impelling cause without which this horrid calamity of civil war might have been postponed, and, perhaps, finally averted. One of the last and worst acts of a Congress, which, born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion, literally did those things which it ought not to have done, and left undone those things which it ought to have done, was the passage of an bscure, ill-considered, ill-digested, and unstatesmanlike high protective tariff act, commonly known as "the Morr'll tariff." Just about the same time, too, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery adopted our old tariff of 1857, which we had just rejected to make way for the Morrill act, fixing their rate of duties at five, fitteen and twen'y per cent. lower than ours. The result was as inevitable as the laws of trade are inexorable. Trade and commerce-and ago, by the canals and rail roads of Pennsylvania and New York, and diverted Eastward at a heavy loss to the West. they threatened now to resume their an ient and accustom ed channels-the water courses-the Ohio and the Mississip-

pi. And political association and union, it was well known, must soon follow the direction of interest and trade. The city of New York, the great commercial emporium of the Union, and the Northwest, the chief granary of the Union, began to clamor now loudly for a repeal of the pernicious and ruinous tariff. Threatened thus with the loss of both political power and wealth, or the repeal of the tariff. and at last of both, New England-and Pennsylvania, too, the land of Penn, cradled in peace-demanded now coercion and civil war, with all its horrors, as the price of preserving either from destruction. Aye, sir, Pennsylvania, the great keystone of the arch of the Union, was willing to lay the whole weight of her iron upon that sacred arch, and crush it beneath the load. The subjugation of the South, aye, sir, the subjugation of the South! I am not talking to chil-15th of April, as well, perhaps, as the proclamation itself, under the plea of necessitywas called forth, not so much by the fall of Fort Sumter (an event long anticipated,) as by the notion that the "in- ready been shaken; and the freedom of the press will soon

These, sir, were the chief causes which, along with others, led to a change in the policy of the Administration, and, instead of peace, forced us headlong into civil war, with all its accumulated horrers.

it. And thus the President, in declaring a blockade of certain ports in the States of the South, and in applying to it the rules governing blockades as between independent Powers, violated the Constitution.

But if, on the other hand he meant to deal with these States as still in the Union, and subject to Federal authori-House by a gentleman from Virginia, the second day of the ty, then he usurped a power which belongs to Congress alone—the power to abolish and close up ports of entry; a power, too, which Congress had also retused a few weeks before to exercise. And yet, without the repeal or abo'ition of ports of entry, any attempt by either Congress or the spirit, if not of the letter, of that clause of the Constitution which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.' Upon this point I do not speak without the highest au-

thority. In the very midst of the South Carolina nullificafirst hour of his manhood to the Union of these States, and tion controversy, it was suggested that in the recess of conwho, though he himself proved his courage fifty years ago gress, and without a law to govern him, the President, Andrew Jackson, meant to send down a fleet to Charleston and blockade the port. But the bare suggestion called forth the indignant protest of Daniel Webster, himself the arch ablest champions. In an address in October, 1832, at Worthe Whig party-the great expounder of the Constitution "We are told, sir, that the President will immediately

employ the military force, and at once blockade Charleston. A military remedy, a remedy by direct belligerent operation, has thus been suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of preserving the Union. Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We cannot be altogether unmindful of the past, and therefore we cannot be altogether unapprehensive of the future. For one, sir, I raise my voice beforehand against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws, by an armed force under pretence of putting down nulification. The President has no authority to blockade Charleston."

Jackson! Jackson, sir! the great Jackson did not dare

undertake to do-abolish slavery in the States where it ex- to do it without authority of Congress; but our Jackson of ists; and yet even this proposition, moderate as it was, and to-day, the little Jackson at the other end of the avenue, for which every Southern member present voted, except and the minnie Jacksons around him, do blockade, not only Charleston harbor, but the whole Southern coast, three thousand miles in extent, by a single stroke of the pen. "The President has no authority to employ military force

> As in the Merryman case, forsooth; but I shall recur to that hereafter:

Mark the word :

protecting the public property; and were pressed vehemently and earnestly in this House, prior to the arrival of
reach of judicial authority, as it is now provided to be exthe Provided to be exty Turned into a Disastrous Defeat. the President in this city, and were then, though seven ercised, it is entirely competent to Congress to make such States had secreted and set up a government of their own, new provisions as the exigency of the case may demand. voted down, postponed, thrust aside, or in some other way Treason, sir, rank treason, all this to-day. And yet, disposed of, sometimes by large majorities in this House, thirty years ago, it was true Union patriotism and sound till at last Congress adjourned without any action at all .- constitutional law! Sir, I prefer the wisdom and stern fi- are before our readers, and we do not care to dwell upon delity to principle of the fathers.

enveloped in a crowd of soldiery which no other American May, and the orders of the War and Navy Departments in pursuance of it—a proclamation and usurpation which would for the duties of a retreat. The best disciplined armies, fice to support the Constitution, and delivered his inaugural have cost any English sovereign his head at any time within under a great reverse, however, have frequently fallen a -a message, I regret to say, not written in the direct and the last two hundred years. Sir, the Constitution not only straightforward language which becomes an American Pres- confines to Congress the right to declare war, but expressly ident and an American statesman, and which was expected provides that "Congress (not the President,) shall have the taught a useful lesson, but at an expense of life and in from the plain, blunt, honest man of the Northwest, but with the forked tongue and crooked counsel of the New maintain a navy." In pursuance of this authority Congress, first duty is instant action in all the loyal States for the York politician, leaving thirty million people in doubt years ago, had fixed the number of officers, and of the regwhether it meant peace or war. But whatever may have iments, of the different kinds of service; and also the numflourished. Never was there a fairer prospect before any last, the House, upon several test votes, repeatedly and ex-And yet the President, of his own mere will and authority,

and accepted the services of forty regiments of volunteers for three years, numbering forty-two thousand men, and dent and his Cabinet were sincere and in earnest, and meant | making thus a grand array of military force, raised by really to persevere to the end in the policy of peace; or executive proclamation alone, without sanction of Congress, whether from the first they meant civil war, and only waited | without warrant of law, and in direct violation of the Con- reports to be largely attributable to the confidence of to gain time till they were fairly seated in power and had stitution and of his oath of office, of eighty-five thousand disposed, too, of that prodigious horde of spoilsmen and soldiers enlisted for three and five years, and already in the office seekers, which came down at first like an avalanche upon them. But I do know that the people believed them Army which he has thus raised; to ratify his usurpations sincere, and cordially justified and approved of the policy of by a law ex post facto, and thus to make ourselves parties against his superior judgment. Whatever may be the peace; not as they subsequently responded to the policy of to our own degredation, and to his infractions of the Con- truth in this respect, it is now manifest that the Secrewar, in a whirlwind of passion and madness, but calmly and stitution. Meanwhile, however, he has taken good care, not Mr. Chairman: -In the Constitution of the United soberly, and as the result of their deliberate and solemn only to enlist the men, organize the regiments, and muster judgment; and believing that c vil war was absolute and them into service, but to provide in advance for a lot of eternal disunion, while secession was but partial and tem- forlorn, wornout, and broken down politicians of his own and liberal patriotism of the loyal States. porary, they cordially endorsed also the proposed evacua-tion of Sumter and other forts and public property within Governors of States, Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, the seceded States. Nor, sir, will I stop now to explore | Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieu the several causes which either led to a change in the ap. | tenants, Adjutants, Quartermasters, and Surgeons, without parent policy or an early development of the original and any limit as to numbers, and without so much as once say-Beginning with this wide breach of the Constitution, this necessity, or the clamors of politicians, and especially of enormous usurpation of the most dangerous of all powerscertain wicked, reckless and unprincipled conductors of a the purse and the sword-other infractions and assumppartisan press. The peace policy was crushing out the Re- tions were easy; and after public liberty, private right soon lington Heights to Alexandria. We know, too, that publican party. Under that policy, sir, it was melting away fell. The privacy of the telegraph was invaded in the search even a month ago we might have had in front of Washlike snow before the sun. The general elections in Rhode after treason and traitors; although it turns out significanting to one hundred and fifty thousand men instead of sland and Connecticut, and municipal elections in New | ly enough, that the only victim, so far, is one of the ap-York and in the Western States, gave abundant evidence pointees and especial pets of the Administration. The telethat the people were resolved upon the most ample and sat- graphic dispatches, preserved under every pledge of secre- services of infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments and isfactory constitutional guarantees to the South as the price cy for the protection and safety of the telegraph companies, exceeding, perhaps, a hundred thousand men, of a restoration of the Union. And then it was, sir, that the were seized and carried away withoutsearch warrant, withong and agonizing howl of defeated and disappointed poli. out probable cause, without oath, and without description ticians came up before the Administration. The newspaper of the places to be searched or of the things to be seized. press teemed with appeals and threats to the President. The and in plain violation of the right of the people to be secure hails grouned under the weight of letters demanding a in their houses, persons, papers, and effects, against unrea- comprehend the dangers and duties of his critical posichange of policy; while a secret conclave of the Governors so nable searches and seizures. One step more, sir, will tion. Washington is in great peril. If occupied by the bring upon us search and seizure of the public mails; and finally, as in the worst days of English oppression-as in of the law, and the execution was judicial murder, and military slaughter. But who shall say that the future Tiberius of America shall have the modesty of his Roman predecesgreat historian avertit occulos, jussitique scelera non spec-

year of the Republic, that great writ and security of personal freedom which it costs the patriots and freemen of Engtort and to hold fast from venal judges and tyrant kings, Dix will be able to keep Baltimore and Maryland quiet written in the great Charter at Runnymede by the iron Barrons, who made the simple Latin and uncouth words of the all the classics; recovered and confirmed a hundred times | tomac until Gen. McClellan can come to his support. afterwards, as often as violated and stolen away, and finally and firmly secured at last by the great act of Charles II, and transferred thence to our own Constitution and laws, has been wantonly and ruthlessly trampled in the dust. Ay, especially the trade and commerce of the West-began to sir, that great writ, bearing, by special command of Parlia- be sent forward at once. The army, too, should instant ook to the South. Turned out of their natural course years ment, those other uncouth but magic words, per stratulum ly be supplied with educated officers to the fullest possitricessimo primo Caroli secundi regis which no English judge, no English minister, no king or queen of England dare disobey; that writ brought over by our fathers, and in strengthening the weak places of his Cabinet. We cherished by them as a princeless inheritance of liberty, an bad hoped that this war would be finished in a short American President has contemptuously set at defiance. triumphal Union campaign. We were mistaken. Nay more, he has ordered his subordinate military chiefs to But we have been misled by the misplaced confisuspend it at their discretion! And yet, after all this, he coolly comes before this House and the Senate and the dence of our government in the strength of its country, and pleads that he is only preserving and protect- army, and by the fatal delusion of the army itself ing the Constitution; and demands and expects of this House | in regard to the retreating stratagems of the enemy and of the Senate and the country, their thanks for his usurpations of power; while outside of this Capitol, his myrmi dons are clamoring for impeachment of the Chief Justice. as engaged in a conspiracy to break down the Federal Gov

ident since the first of April. I only allude casually to the quartering of soldiers in private houses without the consent dren or foois. for there is not a man in this House fit to be of the owners, and without in any manner having been prea Representative here who does not know that the Fouth scribed by law; to the censorship over the telegraph, and nate to the paramount object of securing Washington. cannot be forced to yield obedience to your laws and au. the infringement, repeatedly, in one or more of the States. thority until you have conquered and sal jugated her; the of the right of the people to keep and bear arms for their subjugation of the South, and the closing up of her ports, defence. But if all these things, I ask, have been done in first by force, in war, and afterwards by tariff laws, in peace, the first two months after the commencement of this war, was deliberately resolved upon by the East. And, sir, when and by men not military chieftains, and unused to arbitrary | time an army of two hundred thousand men entrenched once this policy was begun, the self-same motives of waning power, what may we not expect to see done in three years, around it. commerce and threatened loss of trade impelled the great and by the successful heroes of the fight? Sir, the power city of New York, and her merchants, and her politicians, and rights of the States and the people, and of their Repreand her press, with here and there an honorable exception, sentatives, have been usurped; the sanctity of the private and City authorities, and the State and City authorito place herself in the very front rank among the wor-hip. house and of private property has been invaded; and the ties of every loyal State, come at once to the rescue, pers of Moloch. Much, indeed, of that outburst and upri- liberty of the person wantonly and wickedly stricken down; and move forward their reinforcements without waiting sing in the North, which followed the proclamation of the free speech, too, has been repeatedly denied; and all this for instructions from Washington. Sir, the right of petition will follow next-nay it has al

surrection" might be crushed out in a few weeks, if not by fall after it; and let me whisper in your ear, there will be the display, certainly, at least, by the presence of an over- few to mourn over its loss, unless, indeed, its ancient high and honorable character shall be rescued and redeemed from its present reckless mendacity and degradation. Free- rumors of the morning were fully confirmed. The dom of religion will yield, too, at last, amid the exultant | Federal forces met an unexpected but severe and overshouts of millions, who have seen its holy temples defied whelming defeat, and retreated upon their entrenchand its white robes of a former innocence trampled now un-Concress was not assembled at once, as Congress should | der the polluting hoofs of an ambitious and faithless or fanhave been, and the great question of civil war submitted to atical clergy. Meantime national banks, bankrupt laws, a but a correspondent of the Times says it was occasioned their deliberations. The representatives of the States and vast and permanent public debt, high tariffs, heavy direct by a "masterly flank movement" of the Confederates. of the people were not allowed the sightest voice in this taxation, enormous expenditure, gigantic and stupendous Jefferson Davis, it seems, assumed the command in perthe most momentous question ever presented to any Govern. speculation, anarchy first and a strong government afterment. The entire responsibility of the whole work was | wards, no more State lines, no more State governments, and boldly assumed by the Executive, and all the powers re. a consolidated monarchy or vast centra ized military des. must have produced among his troops. Nearly all our quired for the purposes in hand were boldly usurped from either the States or the people, or from the legislative department; while the voice of the judiciary, that last refuge | Sir, I have said no hing, and have time to say nothing now. and hope of liberty, was turned away from with contempt. of the immense indebtedness and the vast expenditures Sir, the right of the blockade—and I begin with it—is a which have already accided, nor of the folly and mismanbelligerent right, incident to a state of war, and it cannot agement of the war so far, nor of the atrocious and shamebe exercised until war has been declared or recognized; less speculations and frauds which have disgraced it in the and Congress alone can declare or recognize war. But Congress has not declared or recognized war. On the contrary, it had but a little while before expressly refused to declare it, not of the atrocious and shames less speculations and frauds which have disgraced it in the State governments and the Federal Government from the State governm day; but how changed the scene. Instead of thirty-four have not friends among the killed and wounded, but it

States, twenty-three only, one less than the number forty is remarkable how general is the unanimity among all years ago, are here or in the other wing of the apitol .forty-six Senators and one hundred and seventy-three Representatives, from four States only, linger here yet as deputies from that great South which, from the beginning of the Government, contributed so much to mould its policy, to build up its greatness, and to control its destinies. All the other States of that South are gone. Twenty-two Senators President to blockade these ports, is a violation of the and sixty-five Representatives no longer answer to their names. The vacant seats are, indeed, still here; and the escutcheons of their respective States look down now solemnly and sadly from these vaulted ceilings. But the Virginia of Washington, and Henry, and Madison, of Marshall and Jefferson, of Randolph and Monroe, the birth-immense sum of money are to be raised in the face of a place of Clay, the mother of States and of Presidents; the Carolinas of Pinckney and Sumter, and Marion, ot Calhoun and Macon; and Tennessee, the home and burial place of Jackson; and other States, too, once most loyal and true, are no longer here. The voices and the footseps of the great dead of the past two ages of the Republic, linger still, enemy of nullification, a d whose brightest laurels were won it may be in echo, along the stately corridors of this Capiin the three years' conflict in the Senate Chamber with its | tol ; but their descendants from nearly one-half of the cester, Massachusetts, before a National Republican Con- these marble halls. But in the parks and lawns, and upon with renewed courage. It will give them greater convention—it was before the birth, or christening at least, of the broad avenues of this spacious city, seventy thousand fidence in their leaders, already almost unlimited. It

the cause of all this; and some ages hereafter the grand | calmly over the ground upon which we stand; and with and imperial tribunal of history will make solemn and dili- as dispassionate an eye as we can command, these events gent inquest of the authors of this terrible revolution.

late battle of Rich Mountain, private Samuel H. Broy. mits to the decision of the Supreme Court. les, of Lynchourg, was the only one who was not either killed or wounded. He escaped unhurt, but was taken prisoner at his gun. While in the hands of the enemy, he was asked by one pious Yankee preacher if he was not sorry he had taken up arms against such a glorious government as Lincoln's. "No" said Proche in his processing of the Supreme Court.

He must either do this or resign the Government. If neither, then the present effusion of blood is but an installment of what is to come. Years of war will deso-late our land, and misery fill our homes, all for the purpose of enabling the Abolition party to place their free government as Lincoln's. "No" said Proche in his government as Lincoln's. " No," said Broyles in his negro construction upon the Constitution. When these usual stammering tongue, "I'm not sorry a d—m bit." men say that this war is for pressrving the Constitu"Well, then," said the preacher, "will you stick to your tion, they utter a falsehood as infamous as man can con-Required so to do by law and the civil authorities. His parole of honor when you are released?" "Well, yes," ceive of. If it was war for the principles our fathers duty is to cause the laws to be executed. His duty is to said Broyles, reluctantly, "I will, unless you come near contended for, it would be worth all that it might cost Lynchburg, and then d-d if I don't let it slide."

Portsmouth Transcript.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, 1 insertion, 1 charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

From the New York Herald, 23d ult.

Our rejoicings over the promising victory at Bull Run were premature. That promising victory was turned into a disastrous defeat. The details, so far as received. them. We have no explanations to make of the panic which seized upon our retreating troops, except this, last, when, from the Eastern portico of this Capitol, and in the presence of twenty thousand of his countrymen, but Executive usurpations, comes the proclamation of the 3d of that, expecting nothing but victory, they were wholly prey to such panics. In this case our soldiers have been rescue of Washington.

the country. Business revived, trade returned, commerce regular Army. More than that still : in February and March tions and defences of the enemy at Manassas Junction ; people. Secession in the past languished and was spiritless pressly refused to authorize the President to accept the ser. secondly, General Patterson could and should have deand harmless; secossion in the future was arrested, and vice of volunteers for the very purpose of protecting the tained and cut up the rebel Johnston with his twenty perished. By overwhelming majorities Virginia, Kentucky, public property, enforcing the laws and collecting the rev- thousand men in the valley of Virginia, instead of permitting him to slip off and join the army of Beauregard. In failing to push forward and bring the retreatand by ultimate and adequate compromise every State crease, and has increased, the standing army by 25,000 ing Johnston to a battle, Patterson turned over to men; the navy by eighteen thousand, and has called for Beauregard twenty thousand men, and McDowell practically lost the services of twenty-five thousand. With regard to the ignorance of the administration of the strength of the enemy, it would appear from numerous General Scott in the superior strength of his own forces. Our own opinion is that our noisy and fanatical and foolish politicians forced Gen. Scott into this thing tary of War and the whole Cabinet have been unequal to the exigencies of the crisis, and far behind the spirit

We now perceive what the Cabinet should have known n advance, that in making this late march upon Manassas Junction we should have had reserves distributed in strong positions along the route from Centreville to the redoubts of the Potomac River of fifty or sixty thousand men, instead of a reserved force of twenty thousand stretched along a line of ten miles from Arfifty thousand. But the Secretary of War has refused

imploring to be accepted into the armies of the Union. The whole responsibility, in the end, falls upon the President of the United States. He cannot fail now to enemy it will require a vast outlay of money, means and the times of the Russells and the Sydneys of English martyr- | men to recover it; but if held by our forces for only a dem-of the drawers and secretaries of the private citizen; few days it may be saved from the desecration of a rethough even then tyrants had the grace to look to the forms | volutionary coup d'etat. The salvation of Washington now becomes the paramount duty of the Administration. the loyal States, and the loyal cities and reopie of the sor, in extenuation of whose character it is written by the Union. Let us hope that those fortification on the South bank of the Potomac, wisely constructed, under the direction of Gen. Scott, against the possible contingencies of a reverse, may prove sufficient to hold the enemy in check until an overwhelming Union force can land six hundred years of labor and toil and blood to ex- be thrown into Washington. Let us hope that Gen. meantime, and that the column of Gen. Patterson, under times nullus liber homo, in the language of Chatham. worth | Gen. Banks, will be competent to guard the upper Po-

The danger which now menaces Washington is posi-

tive and formidable, and all the troops from all quarters

that can be spared for the capital of our country should ble extent, and Mr. Lincoln should lose no more time The war now ceases to be an uninterrupted onward march of our forces Southward. The Government, in a single day, and at the capital of the nation, is thrown pon the defensive, and under circumstances demanding the most prompt and generous efforts to strengthen our forces at that point. Every other question, all other issues, and all other business, among all parties and all classes of our loyal people, should be now made subordi-The loyal States, within three days, may dispatch twenty thousand men to that point; and if we succeed in holding the capital for twenty days we may have by that

Action, action! Let our Governor and State

We quote from the New York Day Book the follow-

After our first edition went to press yesterday, the ments at Washington. The causes are not fully known son, and it can easily be imagined what enthusiasm this artillery, a large amount of baggage, army stores, provisions, &c., have fallen into the hands of the Con-

The Republican papers do not deny their defeat, but

they profess to believe it will be a useful lesson for the

The Congress of the United States meets here again to- are shuddering to hear the details. There are few who classes, except the most rabid Republicans, that this resentatives constitute the Congress of the now United slaughter has been occasioned by the reckless Abolition States. And of these, eight Senators and twenty-four Rep- newspapers who drove General Scott, contrary to his earnest protestations, to make a forward movement. But of the past it is no use to speculate. What of the future? Where are we now? Let us see. The terms of about 80,000 of our troops expire within a very short time. They are the very flower of our army. Their places cannot be filled by any better men, if so good. This defeat must prolong the time of another severe defeat. Can it be done? The magic words,

"defend the Capital," have lost their power. The de-

ception was played once, but can hardly be repeated

again. Such is the condition in which this disastrous battle leaves the Federal Government. How does it leave the South? They have acquired States of the Republic will meet with us no more within the prestige of victory. It will inspire all her citizens soldiers have supplied their places; and the morning drumbeat from a score of encampments within sight of this believe of the States and of the people, that amid arms beyond, places England and France entirely dependent Sir, some years hence, I would fain hope some months hence, if I dare, the present generation will demand to know less will, lead to their recognition. It is well to look seem to loom up out of the future, unless Lincoln turns An Incident .- Of the squad of gallant volunteers, square about, kicks over his present Cabinet, sets every who commanded one of Capt. Anderson's guns at the negroite now in it afloat, reverses his policy, and sub-

to triumph in it; but when it is a war upheld and instigated by such free negro traitors as Giddings, Chase,